

Entered at the Lehigh post-office as
Second Class Mail Matter.

This statement shows the decrease
of the public debt during September to
be \$12,017,059.

The Republican County Convention
of Pike county Friday night nominated
Dr. A. S. Dugan for Representative
and Ebenezer Warner, of Milford, dele-
gate to the Congressional District Con-
vention. The Democratic nominee for
Representative is M. D. Mott, editor of
the Milford Democrat. Representative
George Geyer, who desired a renomina-
tion but did not get it, may also go in
the field on a stump ticket if successful
in his contest to have Mott's nomina-
tion overturned.

SENATOR LARID, of Westmoreland
county, better known as "Old Constitu-
tional" at the last session of the Legisla-
ture, from his repeated quotations from
that instrument whenever he arose to
talk, has sent in the Speaker's warrant
for pay during the same session. His
warrant amounted to \$1,918 and he turned
back into the Treasury \$118 for the
"clerk's" fees, \$70 for seven days' at-
tendance at the Supreme Court and
\$53 mileage, claiming that he had once
received mileage. A draft for \$1,650
has been sent him by Treasurer Lutzky.

The Harrisburg Telegraph a radical
Republican organ says:
"Just about now a good many of the
workmen who vote the Democratic
ticket do not have \$3.00 to expend in the
purchase of a hat, boots and shoes."
The organ's contemporary spoke very
truly. Democrats are chiefly workmen,
and under the present Republican
government they can barely earn suffi-
cient to keep the wolf from their family
doors. \$3.00 is about as much as many
workmen earn in a week now, under the
Republican government, and if they
were to buy campaign equipments
their stomachs would remind them that
they had been sadly neglected. The
workmen want no fancy caps and
coats; they want work and bread.

AMERICAN workmen we call your at-
tention to the following from the Phila-
delphia Press, of Tuesday morning Sep-
tember 30, the leading Republican organ
in this State: "If American workmen
were as frugal and as easily satisfied in
the matter of food and clothing as the
French workmen they would soon be too
wealthy to be willing to work. The
poorer classes in France live in the
public houses and own a large proportion
of the public debt, and their share is
growing steadily, notwithstanding the
fact that their wages are far lower than
those of English workmen." Work-
men, if you can live on fringed cat
and herb-soup, you can, even on half
time, have the luxury of investing in
State and National bonds, and in a few
hundred years become millionaires! Just
think of it—this is the kind of protection
that protects the poor workmen—ac-
cording to the present Republican stand-
ard.

A DEBATE, dated New Brunswick, Pa.,
Sept. 26, says: With a view to counteract
the influence of the New York News, which
recently became a convert to Democratic
doctrine, the local Republican organ to-
day published the following: "The Demo-
cratic paper whose editor is a Republi-
can, to run up the R-pollard cause. State
and national tickets at its head and
henceforth the Record will be found
championing the Blaine cause. Some-
thing of the kind was needed in Dan-
cannon, from which place the Republi-
can majority in Perry county always
comes, for the party there is a state of
revolt and the local leaders have been
alarmed for the safety of their county
tickets. The Democratic Iron Company
recently posted a notice of a ten per
cent. reduction in the wages of all em-
ployes, to go into effect on October 1,
which so angered the latter that they
hung James G. Blaine in effigy in the
rolling mill, with a placard on his breast
bearing the following words: 'James G.
Blaine is dead. The ten per cent. re-
duction killed him.'"

The death last Friday of John W.
Garrett, President of the Baltimore and
Ohio Railroad, removes one of the great
"railroad kings" who have done so much
to develop the commerce of the United
States. Mr. Garrett was a native of
Baltimore, of Irish descent, and was
born in 1820. His father had made a
fortune as a banker, and Mr. Garrett
had a thorough business education. In
1857 the Baltimore & Ohio Road was in
difficulties, and Mr. Garrett's wealth and
business sagacity marked him as the
man to be at the head of the enterprise,
a position to which he was elected by the
stockholders and held to the day of
his death. He began a series of reforms
and made the road one of the best in
every respect in the country. Under his
skilful management the road weathered
the civil war, and his services in the
Union cause were acknowledged in the
highest terms by President Lincoln. Mr.
Garrett did not believe in corrupting
Legislatures to secure the passage of bills
favorable to his road; nor did his policy
favor the acquisition of side lines that
would not pay. He pushed for large
terminal points and held them, and thus
developed his road steadily and surely.

ALREADY disparaged to the New York
Herald.—The Republican ghoul has be-
come desperate in his attacks upon
Governor Cleveland's reputation. This
time, however, as the Herald's corre-
spondent is reliably informed, their ac-
tions have been so fully unmasked as to
disclose a most shameful conspiracy.
The conspirators, as alleged, have been
at work in Buffalo, aided by Republican
funds, and the whole story will come out
in a few days. The outlines of the re-
velations were given to your correspondent
to-day. The fact and proof are
said to be of the most damaging charac-
ter, one of the conspirators having
altered the text of the notorious
work having made a full list of the
entire staff, giving names, dates and
the necessary documents to several
friends of the Governor.

These gentlemen have taken steps to

bring the conspiracy before the public.
In order to assist the truth many of the
documents have been engraved and will
be printed in connection with the de-
tails. It is further stated that the ex-
pose will cause a decided sensation and
that others engaged in the foul plot will
come forward and give a complete history
of the whole scandal from beginning
to end, in order to save themselves from
possible criminal prosecution, while
seemingly secure from detection. The
conspirators, it appears, have been origi-
nating another scandalous episode upon
the Governor for several weeks past and
in which some lawyers were engaged.
Fortunately one of the conspirators has
also revealed this plot, and the publication
of the details is awaited here with
considerable interest.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special to the Carbon Advocate
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27, 1884.
Judge W. Q. Gresham, Postmaster
General received a telegram from the
President after 11 o'clock last night, in-
forming him of his appointment to the
Secretaryship of the Treasury. He im-
mediately qualified and sent to the Presi-
dent his resignation as Postmaster Gen-
eral.

At 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Gresh-
am went to the Treasury Department
with Secretary Chandler. His designa-
tion to the Treasury was given to him
by Mr. O. L. Friden, assistant privy
seal secretary to the President, and his
commission by Third Assistant Secretary
of State, A. A. Allen.

This appointment and the conse-
quences arising therefrom was the ruling
topic in the Department today, and all
business seemed to be deferred to allow
an unlimited amount of gossip on the
interesting theme. It was learned with
what may almost be considered a cer-
tainty that the appointment was tendered
to Mr. Gresham some time ago and very
unpleasantly declined. The difficulty
arising, the embarrassment from which
the President suffered, the fear of
making a political error, or giving rise
to bitter criticism, led to the President
repeating and urging the appointment
upon Mr. Gresham. It was not until
yesterday that the matter was consum-
mated and General Gresham's resignation
as Postmaster General forwarded to the
President at Lehigh.

It is learned from a reliable source that
the President asked two persons to
accept the position of Secretary of the
Treasury before he telegraphed Mr.
Gresham to take it. ex-Secretary Hugh
McClure and Brewster. Both declined
the honor, giving as a reason that their
private engagements prevented; Mr.
Brewster adding that he had accepted
his cases that would occupy all of his
time for several years. In the absence
of Secretary Gresham Assistant Secretary
Coom, who has been redesignated as
acting secretary, will act. He can perform
the duties of the office twenty days
under the law. By that time if Secretary
Gresham decides not to remain in the
cabinet the President will have to make
another selection.

From a statement prepared at the land
office showing the disposal of the public
lands for the fiscal year ended June 30,
'84, it appears that the cash sales amount-
ed to 6,317,847 acres, from which were
realized \$10,302,582. The general
homestead entries included 7,331,009
acres; the final homestead entries, 2,945,
574 acres; and the timber entries, 4,084,
363 acres. The miscellaneous disposi-
tions aggregated 8,600,219 acres, in-
cluding 8,313,154 acres of railroad lands,
for which the sum of \$1,536,410 was re-
ceived. The aggregate number of acres
of land disposed of under all heads, ex-
cluding the final homestead entries, was
26,834,041, and the aggregate receipts
were \$11,638,953. This is an increase
over the disposals of last year of 101,137
acres and of \$1,075,541. Indian lands to
the amount of 507,128 acres, which were
sold for \$330,037, are not included in
the foregoing totals. In amount of lands
disposed of during the fiscal year Dakota
is far in the lead of all States and Terri-
tories, with 11,882,818 acres; Nebraska
second, with 2,105,851 acres; Minnesota
third, with 1,640,458 acres; Louisiana
fourth, with 1,537,516 acres (over
1,000,000 being to railroads); Kansas
fifth, with 1,384,404 acres; California
sixth, with 1,112,655 acres; and Wash-
ington Territory seventh, with 1,085,753
acres. The remaining States and Terri-
tories disposed of less than 1,000,000
acres each.

Count Levenhant, who has been the
Minister from Sweden to this country for
many years and who with his family has
spent this summer at House Falls, has
recently been appointed Minister to
France.

The retirement of Commissioner Dad-
ley from the Pension Office on the 10th
of September, will be hailed with min-
or satisfaction by all who believe that
the office of the Pension Office can be
more satisfactorily administered. Mr.
Dadley's management has brought the
office to a state of efficiency, although he
has had an army of clerks, and the ex-
pense of running his office for a single
year has amounted to \$250,000. The
fact that applications for pensions filed
as long ago as 1882 are not yet being
given to be reached in their order, shows
a want of system or discipline or
both, which can be readily supplied by
some one who has a better appreciation
of his official duties. If the administra-
tion carries out his plan of Civil Service
reform with sincerity, Mr. Dadley, the
present Assistant Commissioner, with
advanced ideas upon a pension system,
would and should receive the appointment.

The necessity for a reorganization of
the United States Supreme Court be-
comes more and more pressing with the
advent of each recurring session. This
time, however, as the Herald's corre-
spondent is reliably informed, their ac-
tions have been so fully unmasked as to
disclose a most shameful conspiracy.
The conspirators, as alleged, have been
at work in Buffalo, aided by Republican
funds, and the whole story will come out
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ter, one of the conspirators having
altered the text of the notorious
work having made a full list of the
entire staff, giving names, dates and
the necessary documents to several
friends of the Governor.

These gentlemen have taken steps to

House has each time failed to reach the
bill, though the Speaker's table was load-
ed with petitions praying for action upon
them. Under the present right of appeal,
this, the highest tribunal in the land, has
infinitely more of its time occupied with
petty cases that involve neither principle
or property, than with those involving
grave constitutional questions.

The PERSONNEL of the Supreme Court
has often been remarked upon, but I have
never seen a newspaper description that
did the court justice. Beginning with
Chief Justice Waite, whose gray hair and
beard and big nose and big nose all
that bear any resemblance to a judge,
one is set to wondering how any such a
looking man as that could ever get into
a seat once occupied by Marshall? Miller
who sits at the right of the Chief Justice,
has the bearing, the learning and all the
requisites of a judge, except the appear-
ance, which is that of a thirty Iowa
husbandman. Justice Field, the left
supporter of the Chief Justice, is a gan-
der-legged, bald-headed, full-bearded,
gold-bowed spectacle for lawyer, whose
chief qualification for his appointment
consisted of his being the brother of
David Dudley and Cyrus W. He is a
Democrat, and a hard-shelled one at that.
Justice Bradley is a small man, with
large capacity for something on the
bench. He is, however, clear-headed,
and has no reason to keep awake to lis-
ten to the Supreme Court arguments.
Harlan is a handsome Kentuckian
who is long all over as well as long-
headed. He chews tobacco amazingly,
but withal is an excellent judge who
writes excellent opinions. Woods was
little known as a soldier in Georgia, but
will be less known as a judge, while
Gray of Boston, is every inch of his six
feet four, a stalwart specimen of the
New England jurist. Gray is an old
bachelor, espy and snappy, but he can
work off more business than any two of
his associates. Stanley Matthews has no
business on the bench of the Supreme
Court, and Blatchford, who was an ad-
mirable district court judge in New York,
is not basement high in this court.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEMO- CRATIC COMMITTEE.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL DEMO-
CRATIC COMMITTEE, 11 W. 34th St.,
NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1884.
To the People of the United States:
The National Democratic Party of the
United States has pledged itself to purify
the Administration of Public Affairs from
corruption; to manage the Government
with economy; to enforce the execu-
tion of the laws and to reduce taxation
to the lowest limit consistent with the
protection to American labor and capital,
and with the preservation of the faith
which the nation has pledged to its credi-
tors and pensioners.

The open record of the man, whom it
has named as its candidate for the Presi-
dency, has been accepted by thousands
of independent Republicans, in every
State, as an absolute guarantee that, if
he is elected, all these pledges will be
exactly fulfilled, and that, under his ad-
ministration, good government will be
assured.

To secure these results all good citi-
zens must unite in defeating the Republi-
can candidate for President. His history
and political methods make it cer-
tain that his administration would be
stained by gross abuses, by official mis-
conduct and wanton expenditure of the
public money, and would be marked by
an increase of taxation, which would
blight the honest industry of our people.

Against us, and against these hon-
est Republicans who, for the sake of
good government, have made common
cause with us, notable combinations have
been made.

These are chiefly made up of four
classes.

First. An army of officeholders, who,
by choice or compulsion, are now giving
to Republican committees, as parts of
the campaign fund of that party, money
paid to such officers out of the Treasury
for services due to the people of the
United States.

Second. Organized bodies of men, who
having secured by corrupt means the
possession of duties, which are in excess
of all sums needed for the wants of the
Government and for the protection of
American labor and capital, and having
thus gained enormous wealth, are willing
to pay largely to the R-pollard cause
paid for the promise of the continuance
and increase of such duties, which
duties which constitute a system of
bonanzas to monopolies under the false
pretense of protection to American in-
dustry.

Third. A host of unscrupulous con-
tractors and jobbers, who have grown
rich upon public plunder, and are ready
to pay tithe of what they have acquired
in order to avoid all risk of being called
to account for the evil methods by which
their wealth has been gained.

Fourth. Corporations which, having
appropriated the public lands by the aid
of corrupt agencies in the Republican
party, believe they will be compelled to
give up their ill-gotten gains if that party
is driven from power, and are, there-
fore, willing to keep it in place by giving
it a percentage of their unrighteous
profits.

This committee has not troops of of-
ficeholders at its command.
It will not agree to sell the future legi-
slation of Congress for money paid now
into the party treasury.
It will not promise immunity to
thieves.
It will not contract to uphold any cor-
rupt bargain, heretofore made by the
Republican party with any corporation,
for all the wealth which such corporation
can offer.

It appeals to the people against one
and all of these opponents, thus corruptly
banded together against the friends of
good government.

The number of all these opponents is
small, but their wealth is great, and it
will be unscrupulously used. An active
and vigorous campaign must be made
against them. Their paid advocates
must be met and defeated in debate up-
on the platform and in discussion in
the newspapers. The organization of all
who are opposed to them must be per-
fected in every State, city and county in
the land. Money is needed to do this
homest work. Your committee, refusing
to adopt the methods by which the Republi-
can party fills its treasury, calls
upon all good citizens for the aid which
it requires.

It invites, and will welcome, contribu-
tions from every honest man who is op-
posed to the election of James G. Blaine
as President. No contribution will be
accepted too small. Wherever a bank,
banker, or postal money order office can
be found, the means exist for placing at
the disposal of the Treasurer of this
committee, individual, or collective con-
tributions in aid of the great cause in
which we are engaged—or, money may
be remitted by mail, to CHARLES J. CAN-
BY, Treasurer, at No. 11 West 24th street,
New York.

When victory is achieved over the un-
scrupulous combination, which is now
endeavoring to thrust James G. Blaine
into the Presidential office, the record of
him, of such contributors will be a roll of
honor, such as no other party in this
country has ever possessed.

Our opponents cannot be saved from
disaster by forcing their unwilling can-
didate to speak to assemblies of the
people.

The man who wrote the Fisher letters
will never be the choice of the people for
the Presidency of the United States.

ARTHUR P. GARDNER,
Chairman Democratic National Execu-
tive Committee.

PEOPLE WHO BET.

—Robert Furey, of Brooklyn, has bet
\$5,000 that Cleveland will be elected.

—Addison Cammack, a well-known
New York broker, has a standing offer
of \$10,000 on Cleveland.

—W. H. O'Donnell, of New York, has
wagered \$1,000 to \$200 that Cleveland
will be the next President.

—Jorge Rooney, of Brooklyn, is pre-
pared to bet even any amount up to \$5,
000 that Butler will get ten thousand
votes in Kings county.

—John Alexander, of Columbus Ohio,
is offering \$100 to \$75 that Blaine will
carry Ohio and \$1,000 to \$3,000 that
Blaine will be elected.

—Francis Markey, a leading Democrat
of Brooklyn, who already has \$2,000 in-
vested in bets, says he will put up \$100
to \$80 on Cleveland.

—Alderman Young, of Chicago, wants
to bet anywhere from \$500 to \$2,500 that
Blaine will be elected. He will put the
amount on doubtful States, if preferred.

—A prominent Republican member of
the Produce Exchange Cleveland Club
bet \$1,000 with W. T. Cilbran that
Cleveland would carry New York by 25,
000 majority.

—Richard N. Representative from
the Second district of Kings county in
the New York Legislature, says he will
bet his two houses that Cleveland will
win. He has already bet \$1,500.

—On the New York Stock Exchange
Broker Content wanted to bet \$100 to \$25
that Blaine would have forty thousand
majority in New York. It cost Mr. Con-
tent \$15 to back out when Broker Neal
offered to take him up.

—John B. Lyon, a big Chicago corn
dealer, and R-pollard in politics, re-
cently in New York, offered to make
large wagers that Cleveland would be
elected. He bases his opinion on the dis-
affection among the Germans in the
West.

—One of the funny things about bet-
ting was shown at the Hoffman House,
New York, the other day. One man
could find no takers for a \$1,000 bet on
Cleveland, while in another part of the
same house other men were vainly try-
ing to place a bet of \$1,000 on Blaine.

—Recently a New York lawyer, Mr. Al
Smith, the well known sporting man,
having ascertained that he wanted to bet
\$10,000 on Blaine. Mr. Smith informed
Mr. Styles that he represented William
E. Kiley, the bookmaker, and referred
Mr. Styles to that gentleman, who, when
interviewed, declined the offer. He said
he had changed his mind.

—Augustus Robbins, Henry Orange
and Louis Cortis bookmakers, New York,
offer the following bets: \$1,000 even
Cleveland carries New York by 50,000;
\$1,000 to \$500 that he carries New York
by 10,000 majority; \$1,000 even that he
carries Ohio; \$2,500 to \$1,500 that he
carries Iowa; \$1,000 to \$400 he carries
New Jersey; \$5,000 to \$3,500 he will
be elected. This money, \$11,500 in all, is
now on deposit.

CURIOUS RUMORS.

—There is a rumor that General Davis
is Colonel Quay's candidate for United
States Senator.

—It is a rumor that Colonel A. London
Snowden expects to be Blaine's candi-
date for United States Senator next win-
ter.

—The rumor that Calvin Wells has
Blaine's promise to help him become the
successor of J. Donald Cameron in the
United States Senate.

—There is a rumor that Chairman
Jones regards himself as cut out for the
United States Senatorship and that
Blaine has the same notion about him.

—The rumor that Congressman Hayes
is away in the last in Blaine's affec-
tions and that Blaine would like to see
elected United States Senator.

—It is rumored that John H. H. ap-
pen, of Pittsburg, has expectations of re-
ceiving the support of Blaine and his
friends for the United States Senator-
ship.

—It is rumored that Charles Emory
Smith will be Assistant President for
the State of Pennsylvania under Blaine,
and that Mr. Smith expects Blaine's help
to make him United States Senator.

**DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP**

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma,
Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Infant Croup, In-
fluenza, and all other respiratory affections. It is
the most effective remedy for all these ailments.
Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Dr. Bull's"
is prominent on the wrapper. Price 25 cents a bottle.
Chew Lunge's Place—The Great Tobacco and
Cigar Store—110 N. 3rd St.—Lehigh, Pa.

Election Proclamation

Pursuant to an Act of General Assem-
bly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylv-
ania, entitled "An Act relating to the
Elections in this Commonwealth," as
proved the 2nd day of July, Anno
Domini one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-nine, and a further supplement to
that Act, approved January 30th, 1874,
I, Charles W. Lantz, Sheriff of the
County of Carbon, Pennsylvania, do
hereby make known and give notice to
the electors of the county aforesaid, that
on the FIRST TUESDAY AFTER THE
FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER,

4th OF NOVEMBER,
Anno Domini one thousand eight hun-
dred and eighty-four, at which time the
following officers are to be voted for:

THIRTY PERSONS for Electors to
cast the vote of Pennsylvania for Presi-
dent and Vice-President of the United
States.

ONE PERSON to represent the State
of Pennsylvania at large in the House of
Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS for the offices of Regis-
trars of Carbon County, to be chosen by
the electors of Carbon County.

ONE PERSON for Treasurer of Car-
bon County.

ONE PERSON for the offices of Regis-
trars of Lehigh County, to be chosen by
the electors of Lehigh County.

TWO PERSONS for Commissioners of
Carbon County.

TWO PERSONS for Auditors of Car-
bon County.

The electors residing in that part of
Banks township known as the Audubon
district, will hold their election in the
school house in Audubon.

The electors residing in that part of
Banks township known as the Beaver
Meadow district, shall hold their elec-
tion at the school house at Levison, in
said township.

The electors of the township of East
Penn will hold their election at the pub-
lic house of Pennose George, in said
township.

The electors of the township of Lower
Township will hold their election at the
public house of Wallace Rhoads, in said
township.

The electors of the township of Frank-
lin will hold their election at the public
house of Edward Haber, in said town-
ship.

The electors of the township of Lau-
rence will hold their election at the
private school house in Buck Mountain,
in said township.

The electors of the township of Le-
high will hold their election at the pub-
lic house of J. Stedley, in said town-
ship.

The electors of the First Ward of the
borough of Mauch Chunk will hold their
election at the public house of J. S.
Keddy, in said borough.

The electors of the Second Ward of
the borough of Mauch Chunk will hold
their election at the public house kept
by Frederick Stahl, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Ma-
chuch will hold their election at the
public house of Thompson J. McDaniels,
in said township.

The electors of the township of Penn
Town will hold their election at the
public house of John Weiss, in said
township.

The electors of the township of Packer
will hold their election at the public
house of J. S. Keddy, in said town-
ship.

The electors of that part of the town-
ship of Mauch Chunk, residing within
the Summit Hill district, will hold their
election at the Town Hall, in the village
of Summit Hill.

The electors of that part of the town-
ship of Mauch Chunk, residing within
the Nesquehoning district, will hold
their election at the public house of
Jacob Bess, in the village of Nesque-
honing.

holding or exercising at the same time
the office of appointment of judges, in-
spector or clerk of any election of this
Commonwealth, and that no inspector
or judge, or any other officer of said elec-
tion shall be eligible to any office then
to be voted for.

"It shall be the duty of the several
assessors respectively, to attend at the
place of holding every general or special
or township election during the time
said election is kept open, for the pur-
pose of giving information to the inspec-
tors and judges when called on in rela-
tion to the right of any person assessed
by them to vote at such elections or such
other matters in relation to the assess-
ment of voters as the inspectors, or
either of them shall from time to time
require."

[Act of 30th June, 1874.]
Sec. 3. At all elections hereafter held
under the laws of this Commonwealth,
the polls shall be open at seven o'clock
a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.
Given under my hand at Mauch
Chunk the 22nd day of September, A.
D. one thousand eight hundred and
eighty-three, and in the independence of
the United States the one hundred and
eighth.

CHAS. W. LANTZ, Sheriff,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Mauch Chunk, Pa.,
Oct. 4th, 1884.

WM. DUFFY & SON,
of East Mauch Chunk,
are prepared to do all kinds of
Plastering & Ornamental Work,
at shortest notice. Orders by mail will
receive prompt attention. Terms moderate
or good work.

FARMERS
Look to Your Interests!!
Agricultural
Implements
CHEAPER THAN EVER!

A One-Horse Tread-Pow-
er and Thresher, complete,
for \$100.00. A Two-horse
Tread-Power and Thresher,
complete, for \$125.00. Made
of the best material and by the
best mechanical skill. Guar-
anteed to give satisfaction or
no sale.

We also manufacture a variety of
P. L. O. S. which will be sold cheap.
TRY THEM.

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